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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 1 o'clock at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, next to the Seventh Avenue.

The Latest.

Ben Butler's speech,
Right-minded men,
Will it improve
The Democratic throng,
Or is it all for show?

There's quite enough
To cause the nation,
Through united toasts
For woe's relation,
Now, let Pain Panic on Andy,

Twill cure his ills,
And mar his woes,
And once the bills
Pass Pain's pot the candy,

The prime cause,
Of Andy's present Demon,
Where lies our law?
Has man got beyond,
Your Constitution with Andy,

Now all convene,
In Caldwell street,
And with Andy
Will Pain Panic feed and bandy.

Dr. Wistar's Pain Panic, properly used relieves all pain instantly without exception. The Restorative is the only cure known for Catarrh. Perfect free of charge and adverse effects. Dr. H. Hartsfield, Agent.

At Barker's.

Beautiful Summer Dress Goods, &c.,
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's
Fine Pigeon and Straw Hats,
Fine Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Neck and Arrow Ties,
All descriptions of Gloves.

Death and Insanity from Laughing Gas.

[We laugh at the above, and intend to live on to "the full time" as an embodiment of the "ills to which flesh is heir." Our readers will laugh at the following, and we advise them to do so. Dr. Colton has a right to make a living, and we are glad to see that he does it so easily. Dr. Colton's Gas Rooms are at 24 Fifth avenue, over Post Office. Call and see for yourself, and laugh at your leisure.—Ed. Com.]

Silver Manufactures Supplied

With Forks from all manufacturers, at D. Hallock's, 61 Fifth street, opposite the Monongahela House.

Beautiful and Durable.

Messrs. Reed, Warner & Fawcett, No. 61 Wood street, Cincinnati, have an offering new and elegant book and card engraving, which for beauty of design and execution, the printing done in an unsurpassable manner, and the low prices at which they are offered, cannot be excelled in the best manner. Paintings, operations, engravings, lithographs, stereotype cuts, card and bill plates, etc.

New Spring Dry Goods,

A full assortment of the latest styles and prices, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, C. Hanson Locke & Bro.

Chickens

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

For Pure White Lead

And Flattening Oil, Putnam and Varnishes of all kinds, Painting's big stores, No. 20 Market street, in the place to get them cheapest.

Firewood! Firewood!!

At Fourth House & Co.'s, Nos. 37 and 39 Market street.

Plasterers Take Notice.

The time to get your Plaster Pails, Hair and White Sand is at C. Kaufman's, 107 Penn street.

Algebra

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

Nottingham Lace

For curtains, the greatest variety in the city, and cheapest on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Locke & Bro.

Domestic, Etc.

Fine Cassimeres,
Fine Cloths,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Fancy Doeskin, Etc.,
Vestings, Etc.,

At Barker's.

Butchers Supplied

With Fine Knives, Fine Saws, Steel and Butter Pats, Sausage Stuffers, Lard and Sack, at D. Hallock's, 61 Fifth street.

Dentistry

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

Fine Looking Glasses.

Messrs. Reed, Warner & Fawcett, No. 61 Wood street, Cincinnati, have now prepared to furnish Looking Glasses, equal to every design at the lowest manufacturers' cash prices, and warranted in every particular.

Fuchsias

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

Its attachments are Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Gathering, Binding, Felling, and every variety of Ornamental Stitching, all of which are supplied gratuitously to purchasers of Machines, Agents, corner Fifth and Wood streets.

Alexander Kid Gloves,

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Trimmings, Notions, Buttons, Embroidery and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hoop Skirts,

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Just Received,

A large lot of Gothic and Patio Chimney Tops, and Flower Pots and Tile set in Mr. Robert's, 65 Ross street.

Irish Linen

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

Insurance Renewed.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to the new building at Nos. 62 and 64 Fourth street, opposite the Monongahela House.

Cassimeres and Doeskins.

Messrs. Reed, Warner & Fawcett, No. 61 Wood street, Cincinnati, have on offering new and elegant lines of Cassimeres and Doeskins, for men and boys wear. The printing house is an unsurpassable establishment for the execution of every description of printing, whether in the best manner. Paintings, operations, engravings, lithographs, stereotype cuts, card and bill plates, etc.

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Crash and Toilet

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

The Place to See Your Watch

Or Have Mended, is at Dr. R. Eckert's, 57 Fifth street.

A New Sewing Machine

For manufacturing purposes, without rival for selection, at Singer's New Building, 149 Fifth street, corner of Penn Avenue, Sober & Bittner, agents.

At Barker's,

Prints, Cloth,
Fine Cassimeres,
Fine Coatings,
Fine Doeskins, Etc.,

At Barker's.

Steel, Jet and Straw Ornaments

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

The Celebrated

Tobago Cork Stove, for coal, for sale by Hunkel & Co., 139 Liberty street. new

Kennet and Hat Frames

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Housekeeping Goods

At Bates & Bell's, No. 23 Fifth street.

Gray's Institute

For boys and girls. Summer session will commence Monday, April 13th. Institute rooms, Seventh Ward, No. 1 Fourth street.

Artificial Flowers

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Fine Groceries,

Super Family Flour, for sale at very low rates by Hunkel & Co., No. 39 Liberty street. new

Hats, Mills and Trimmings

Left with Forsythe, Fox & Co. will be promptly attended to by D. D. Oliver, 107 Second street, Pittsburgh.

The Queen of the Wash Tub.

The Queen of the Wash Tub is the name given to the Queen Wash Tub. Washing Fluid is the only article in use that will wash clothes without rubbing. It is guaranteed to do so, or money refunded. Directions for using with each bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Manufactured only by the Queen Wash Tub Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by Hunkel & Co., 139 Liberty street, wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Spring Machinery Goods

At Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Enveloping

And printing promptly attended to by leaving your orders at D. Kerr's, 69 Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the New York Methodist Conference, on Thursday, Rev. Dr. Crooks made a report on the Superintendency of Bishops, and resolutions were passed reciting the confidence of the conference in the Episcopacy, and declining to change the present mode, and declaring an

Caroline Kirke, keeper of a bawdy house in Washington, was on Thursday sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

John P. Stewart, an ex-Confederate soldier, was acquitted in Baltimore on Thursday on evading over issues, &c., by the confederates. This is the fourth white man who has been acquitted under the test oath.

Governor Geary will go to Iowa City on Saturday next, to attend the Republican Convention of that State.

Governor Geary will be serenaded by the Republicans this evening.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on Thursday, having refused to endorse the platform of the party that Mr. Spencer did not lead the whole of impeachment managers at Washington drowning out; that he could come down from out of his cave, come laughing the air of the Chief Justice against Andy, and we went howling him blind. The last was Timothy Church's opinion of the policy

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all features of the day.

As proof of the ultimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within the limited miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

On the third page to-day will be found a variety of entertaining reading.

THE Legislature, if they don't change their minds, will adjourn on Tuesday next. Meanwhile the way they ruin bills through is calculated to make one's head swim, and, when they come to understand everything, the people stare.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, a rabid concern of recent birth, says if GRANT is not nominated on a negro suffrage platform, he will not be nominated at all. The *Post* belongs to the order of papers and men with whom the slightest grain of wisdom was not born, and who have nothing as they grow in years. The result of the vote in Michigan last Monday, and in Ohio last fall, is wholly lost on them. Stop talking about white and black, leave color out of the account, gentlemen, and come squarely upon the only tenable ground, to-wit: that all who are qualified shall have the ballot.

THE latest manifestation of Copperheadism, the Ku Klux Klan, are so formidable that General BALLOU has deemed it necessary to issue an order enjoining special vigilance on the part of the military and civil officers in his Department, in order to protect the community from the organized scoundrels. General BALLOU would especially have issued such an order had he not been entirely cognizant of their number and purposes, and the attempt by Copperheads, North and South, to make it appear that they have been exaggerated, is completely answered by the General's action.

ARKANSAS, with a voting population of 72,000 whites against 18,000 blacks, has adopted a "radical" constitution framed by a "radical" convention, by no less than eight majority. We are curious to know what reason the opposition will assign for such a result. "Negro domination" has been the common cry; but it will not avail in this case. Of course the whites fill the business for themselves in this instance; and they did it a great deal better than it was done in Alabama, where the blacks were comparatively stronger. There the constitution failed to receive the requisite number of votes; and still the cry was "negro domination." Quite one half the white population of Arkansas must have gone for the aforesaid "radical" Constitution—two-thirds of all the voters being necessary—a fact that indicates a liberal state of things indeed; nevertheless very similar to that in the South generally. The opponents of reconstruction and the *Ku Klux* fellows have labored hard to inculcate the belief that all, or nearly all the whites are on one side and that the other is made up of negroes. That sort of thing has about ceased to be available.

THE examination of Mr. JAMES B. HOWE, in the case of RICHARD SCHELL, against the Erie Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, New York city, lifted the cover a little to disclose what influences are resorted to in the Tammany Drove controversy even in the courts. We quote the following from Mr. HOWE's testimony:

> [illegible] reinforced the arguments in support of the right to fight the rebellion down.
>
> When the able and eloquent managers of the trial come to present the case to the Senate, sitting as the High Court of Impeachment, we doubt not this view of it will be conspicuously presented. The country cannot well afford to have impeachment fail. The general necessity is too great.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Subscription to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Wednesday, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the stock of the main stem and five per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the six months ending March 31st. President GARRETT made a statement to the Directors of the financial condition of the Company, in which he stated that the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road and other lines to be assumed by the Baltimore and Ohio road, would require a large amount of capital.

The Pittsburgh subscription referred to the meeting subject to the ratification of Baltimore, adopting the ordinance authorizing their stock to a mortgage to be executed for the amount of dollars of the proposed completing the road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, and the subscription of the Company to the third issue of said Company, R. M. CARNEGIE, WM. PHILLIPS, and THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq., were appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in relation to the subscription of the Company to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, the contingencies beyond the estimated cost, of $35,000.

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The Wheat Prospect.

It is held that the present cold weather and the frost have not materially injured the growing wheat, but that its growth may be retarded, and the prospects of an abundant crop are fattening. From Indiana we learn that the wheat prospect was never better in Kosciusko, Monroe, Montgomery, Putnam, Vigo, Parke, Tippecanoe, Carroll and Fountain counties. In Jackson, Cathe and Sumner counties, Tennessee, a handsome yield of wheat is anticipated. In the neighborhood of Rochester, New York, the wheat fields are reported to be suffering for the want of rain—a soaking, drenching rain. In Cass, Lafayette, Jackson and Johnson counties, Missouri, wheat never looked so well as at the present, and in some counties of the State nearly double the acreage was sown last fall that there was the year before. The same report comes from Iowa. The Wood Valley, Ohio, promises an average wheat crop.

The intelligence from central Ohio and from Indiana relative to the fruit crop is to the effect that early peaches have been nipped in the bud, and early apples, pears and plums actually injured, by the frost of Saturday and Sunday nights.

WORDS MR. BUCHANAN was our Minister at the British Court he unofficially inquired about what terms he might be allowed to accept a title. In his lighthearted suggestion we made up to him, which he describe as follows:

> [illegible]

A correspondent suggests that Mr. BUCHANAN die, and, continues that paper, "the name of our diplomatists abroad to take it up and if any prominent one will do so, and will promote himself at any public opportunity in Europe, a second out in imitation of the Father of his Country," to think we can safely promise that there are a dozen of the fellow-citizens who, on all our other distance can appear to prevent them from being there to see. There are some rights which no man having claim to entitle or knowledge of the world can afford to relax, and this would certainly be one of them."

It is asserted that the Pope of Rome and his councilors are giving "the cold shoulder" to the proposition of the overtures that have been made to him, to abandon his temporal dominions altogether and assume the seat of his spiritual government to the United States. What authority there is for this, we are not aware, but the New York *Sun* makes the statement, and adds the following:

> [illegible]

The improvement of the Little Lancelle since by means of locks and dams has been a great help for some time owing to the management of the company having it in charge. In order that the works may be completed, and the lumber, oil and coal interests of the Lancelle valley be enhanced, the company have agreed to give up the control of the work if the counties of Wood and Wirt will each subscribe $10,000, and the people are to vote on the proposition to-day. There is much interest felt in the matter, and great opposition to the project among property owners.

JOHN BROWN, the Brooklyn member of the whisky ring, and for defrauding the revenue out week sent to the Albany Penitentiary for two years, is worth two million dollars. His transition from woodcock and cushioned chairs to a commodore's bench and corn meal mixed with New Orleans molasses has been rather sudden. Devils intended to run for Congress next fall, but previous engagements will not permit him to do so. It is hoped that his chastened head will prove a warning to rich rascals in general.

MR. GARFIELD is an account of his farming epochs of his particular share as follows: "If I linger proudly among my trees, consider that here most of my farm work has been done, and here my profit has been realized in the shape of health and vigor. When I am asked the usual question 'How has your farming paid?' I can truthfully answer that my part of it has paid splendidly, being all income and no outgo—and who can show a better balance sheet than that?"

A correspondent calls upon us for something to read, and says he hopes we will put it in "some vacant corner." We respectfully inform him and all other correspondents that there is no such thing as "a spare corner" in the Commercial, and furthermore, if a correspondence or article of any kind is only fit for such a place, it is not worth publishing at all.

MR. GREEN, the member of the New York Legislature who charged that Tweedledum bought the report in his favor and the votes whereby it was adopted, and that committees are in the habit of selling reports, has not backed out. He is aged and infirm, and lacking spunk a week at his home, has returned to the work of making his charges good.

TWO dozen men was made in Newark, and the citizens of that city aware that all the talk about its walking over the length of its nose, is pure humbug—it never did and in all probability never will do even so much as that.

FARMING has been introduced into the State Prison at Sing Sing, and a contract awarded to Gen. J. S. Wood. It has proceeded seven cents from types in the city.

It is well known in Canada that the late Thomas D'Arcy Mcgee was a man of very intemperate habits. He had not been able to wean himself from his opponents, or notice of Wednesday's proceedings, which in the past nine months was frequently stripped of his senses by the use of intoxicating liquors, but would have had intoxication.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Morton's health is said to be somewhat better, certainly no worse than it was a year ago. He walks with two canes, and gets about pretty well. He intends to visit again the Hot Springs in Arkansas, during the summer, and hopes to receive substantial benefit from those waters.

—John Magee, who died recently at his residence in Rochester county, N. Y., the owner of property estimated at $500,000, to the Catholic institutions, and shall be sold at the close not far from one-fourth of the whole Confederate confiscations. He speaks of the loan as a blessing, but from the beginning [illegible] people [illegible] to whom it was [illegible] and [illegible] to the Confederate Treasury. It had been [illegible] and [illegible] Southern [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible].

—A New York paper says that: "The Rev. Sidney H. Tyng having preached to a Methodist meeting-house in Philadelphia, and his admonition by the Bishop, is in said that the gospel Episcopalian authorities have taken the preliminary steps to bring him to show cause why he should not be [illegible] made and provided by the canon should not be [illegible] ground upon which [illegible] he [illegible] in consequence [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Tyng [illegible] to [illegible]."

—Mr. Buchanan bade farewell to Boston at the close of his reading Wednesday evening, in the following speech: "Ladies and Gentlemen—My precious and glorious mission in America, which can never be [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

THE DAILY.

The Farm and Garden.

POTTERY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Rearing Animals Exclusively.—You can keep a score of hens and one chicken from dawn to dark and never realize it, but set all grass you will have to supply them with green food. They must have green food and diet.

To make a Hen sit in a Strange Nest.—A broody hen may be made to sit in a strange place by being put on her eggs at night, in the dark, and sitted down cleverly. After a day or two she will keep to them.

Camphor Administered to Cure Vapors.—The dose for a chicken two or six weeks old is a gill of camphor the size of a small garden pea. Where the camphor has been given to fowls that is strong, they seldom receive a gill. As to the odor of the camphor that kills the gape-worms, there is no real contact with it, which is impossible because the parasites are in the windpipe.

Hens Eating Each Other's Feathers.—Spanish fowls are more prone than any to eat each other's feathers, and, like most bad habits, it finds many imitators. There is no doubt it arises in the first place from the lack of some necessary food—something they require at this season of the year. Those that have an access to grass always look. We believe if they are supplied with grass cut they always discontinue the habit. A good deal of waste vegetable matter and those that are gone to seed are the best for the purpose. If you cannot give your fowls a grass run, let them have large sods of growing grass cut with plenty of mould, and throw their peas daily, and supply them with lettuce freely.

Pullets.—A pullet hatched early in the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in the summer begin to lay in the ensuing spring, and it is by making a certain proportion of pullets from the early and late broods, that you make sure of winter eggs; a few early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens to the early spring, when nearly all hens lose their eggs. The hen continues in her prime for two, and, at most, three years—therefore, save every true pullet equal to a third of your breed each fall, selling off as a fowling piece the worst of the lot, and all of either sex up in a crowded diet or well tested pen. Moreover, I have no scruple about keeping a large, symmetrically made, spindilly feathered "particle," for four years, for the sake of her chicks. Many females grandly fit for the poultry, from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their breed stock once a year, drafting all the old damsels (known by the dandruff-scurf on their legs), and reserving from the earliest hatched most promising young pullets raised during the season.

Chicken Food.—We know of nothing better, for young chickens and turkeys, than hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and fed with cracked corn and wheat. The first few weeks is the most critical time with them, and no great amount of food is necessary. Boiled eggs, chopped fine, with cracked corn and wheat, is decidedly the best single article for rearing. During this, with most varieties, we would be likely to use half the wheat to three corn, every measure. It would be the business of the rearing to be fussy in May. Small meal puddings or porridge of potatoes grated roots, are much the same to give a good set to pullets in March. The offering of cooked meats to hens never fags before feeding, and gives to their eggs a richness and flavor of the most appetizing kind. An intermixture of the small parts of the fowl, called hashing, minced pieces which debark the place against decay. The best meat obtained in a given time for the greatest short time is that of fowls, or ox, grossly fed.—*American Agriculturist.*

RAISING TURKEYS IN MARCH.

OIL, "of Watertown, N. Y.," writes to inform "Farm and Garden" as follows:

"From an experience of many years, I am satisfied of the beneficial results from giving animal food to cattle or swine—what fresh and salt they will eat, our fattening stock, at present, and especially store cattle, will consume from 50 to 75 cents per week per head. Such diet cures in fine condition—promoting their general health. I usually lay in a good supply of thinly cut meat, and throw some into their troughs, before a warm day, and it will be found by the experienced, giving the same to them out of their stock, and milk-raising from the root for a few weeks, and their fluids will be renewed." All cattle in grazing countries, I put up a raft of grass, and eat it, roots, and all, with a relish. Sheep eat it the same, and we are not surprised to have that in "it is" long experience has found earth to supply a want of the animal economy essential to the highest state of health.—*American Agriculturist.*

SOWING SEED WHEN WARM.

If this was neglected last fall, it would be best to apply a good coating of manure now, and when it should be turned in around the trees. No danger of getting the ground too rich.

For other kind of land, there is no one answer to our readers consulting on such subject, must be known. For fattening hogs or sheep they are objected to corn. For hogs they must be cooked, and for sheep are best fed raw.

Make your arrangements to plough deeper this year than ever before.

THE BROTHERS TENTACHIO.

A Collection

I have been accused by those who affect to know my character of having exhibited from childhood a sullen and unsocial disposition. Whether the charge is true or false I do not care to inquire. Most people are what circumstances have made them; most people on whom circumstances had acted as strongly as they have on me, would be what I am, no better and no worse. Poverty and injustice, I presume, are considered to warp even a naturally generous mind. Not that I lay claim to have ever had that, or care to dispute it with the hypocrites who are claim to it. Some people are fortunate enough to be able to dissemble their natural baseness—to conceal their passions, faults, or vices, as the case may be, under a mask which obtains credit with the world. I am not so fortunate. Perhaps I ought to say I have seldom tried, for not habitually try, so to conceal mine.

When I hate, I hate. Not that I can use much if occasion requires it, for I can conceal with the blood of the heart that is in each some settled design, to await some fitted object, to perfect some revenge; this reached, I am glad to resume my proper character. If I seem to dwell, it is from no love of virtue. Of this disposition I make no boast, and offer no palliations; it is a plain statement of what I am—of what, as I said before, circumstances have conspired to make me.

There may have been something in the court preceding my birth, which formed the basis of the character of which I speak. I give it for what it is worth. About three months before I was born, there may have been a scene—full during one of his performances on the tragedy, and was killed on the spot. At that time his family consisted of his wife, himself a prodigious in what we call in the playbills the "high style," and a son of twenty years, my brother Andrew. The shock had such an effect on my mother that she never wholly recovered it. After an illness, at the end of which I was born, her mind became enfeebled. She did not grow quite imbecile, but formally weak, and she could not be persuaded after that to mount a horse. She took to needle-work, and became an adept in it, after a fashion; at all events she managed to earn a few shillings by it, and to help up the pittance for professional pupils—I allude to actors, howsoever and the like. My brother Andrew followed the calling to which my father had brought him up, but I was a child of too tender years when my father died to remember his profession. He continued himself to what is known as general tumbling, and grew clever in it. In his way, he was, I suppose, a genius. For strength and dexterity, he was my instructor; and in culture of time I became his equal, if not his superior.

When I was about sixteen years of age, and my brother was about twenty-four, we quitted Oxford. During the last two years her intellect had grown rapidly weaker, but it frightened sufficient before her death for me to recommend me to Andrew's care. I did not disturb her there. I left her with my brother, who was in many ways much too domineering in his treatment of me, to enjoy on his sovereignty, besides, by this time I felt I could make my own way in the world. I was then about fifteen years of age, with a cool head, enough when excited by passion or drink, and an unfailing nerve. Say, perhaps, as strong as Andrew. I was yet his match at any feat requiring activity and endurance. Then, my mother's death had left me independent of my brother, though Andrew accepted it, and promised to respect it so long as we should keep together. This, I determined, should not be very long.

After my mother's death fadiness fell off in our line. The circus with which we had been some time travelling broke up, and the company dispersed. Andrew joined a "stock company" established throughout the provinces, and during these I had no opportunity of earning subsistence by engaging myself apart from Andrew, but all to no purpose. We were known as the Brothers Tentachio, and Andrew was too fond of my many accomplishments that one such—that of Wilson. The little money and reputation that we managed to acquire were due to our performances. Andrew was not the man to share his profits with me, or at least to me. The experience that I was necessary to Andrew and he to me did not tend to diminish my dislike of him—a dislike daily heightened by his imperiousness of manner. Once, after some more than usual passed between us, he reminded me arrogantly that he acquired the position of stability towards me, both by name, experience, and my mother's charge, and that so long as I remained dependent on him I must make up my mind to feel his authority.

I therefore knew that if I gave the second signal first, the man below would lower the trap, and present a yawning chasm in the place where Harlequin ought to alight in the arms of those whose duty it was to catch him. Capering for the last time, Clown ran round, and, leaving the stables, is not the least pleasing part of the undertaking. Tents have to be bought or hired; canvas or carts to carry luggage must be provided; provisions for the party, and for the servants of the party, are laid in; guns and ammunition put in order; and a thousand things must be thought of which a "grilla," no new hand in the country, would never dream were necessary. In the present hunt the grand party consisted of Capt. King and myself of my own regiment, Mr. Hogan and Mr. Anger of the civil service, with Major Astor of the staff and Dr. Hasson, an assistant surgeon of horse artillery. After the rajahs and chiefs had called the native servants of these gentlemen numbered more than a hundred and fifty souls, and this without including such temporary followers as might join over our camp-fires any of the villages we passed near. Those who have never been in the East may wonder at such an immense following; but when I enumerate the servants which each such large (gentlemen) is obliged to keep in order to travel there, their surprise will cease. For instance I have at least after my—or rather for me to look after—a "khitmagar," or table servant, a Mesleem, whose sole duty it was to wait upon me at breakfast, luncheon and dinner. Next after him comes a Hindoo, who looked after my clothes and acted as my valet, and a third servant in social position was a masalchie, or lamp-trimmer; the fourth, a dhobie, or washerman (no dhobie would dream of washing for less than a dozen), and the fifth, a "bheestie," or water-carrier, who brought me water to drink. Then, not least, each of my three horses had a syce, or groom, and a grasscutter—six servants connected with my stables, and five for myself, or eleven in all. Suppose each of the party to have but an equal number, and the idea of the tiger would escape us. He roared out that he would ascend to the cave, and see for himself whether the beast was dead. In vain did Capt. King and the rest of the party try to dissuade him—even to order him not to go. The old fellow's blood was up, and he would listen to nothing. He divested himself of every article of clothing, except a pair of short low drawers and his shoes, and, with a knife under his turban, and taking his large native hunting knife in his mouth, so that both hands might be free, commenced to climb up the rock, whilst at a distance of thirty yards we sat on elephants, rifles ready cocked in hand.

The intense anxiety and excitement of the next few minutes I shall never forget. Again and again did we call upon the old fellow to come back, but he paid no attention. More than once, in trying to get up the steep rock, he slipped. At last he reached the small ledge in front of the cave, and, putting aside the brush-wood began to peep in. All at once a terrific roar like thunder, the tiger sprang out, and, to us who were watching keenly, the brute seemed merely to brush past old Hassein, and to put him aside with a stroke of his paw, for the latter never paused for an instant.

As the tiger touched the earth, not ten yards from my elephant, a shot from Capt. King's rifle was heard, and then another. We observed that Hassein lay at the mouth of the cave, still on his knees, his with his head and the upper part of his body bent forward, as if he had received a severe blow, and was stunned by it. Then, with a cry which I shall never forget, and by those who have controlled the destinies of the region adapted to coffee-growing. Slavery and small farming were incompatible. Hence, the land was divided into large and small plantations, which generally remain 500 acres in cultivation and 5000 acres in forest, or "range," wide enough to keep off near neighbors, and not wide enough to form villages or churches to be established for and between. And this is the general condition of the South. Before it can ever be "reconstructed" upon common-sense principles, the whole system of land-tenure must be changed, and in these sections divided, and owned and occupied, as the land is generally in the Northern States, by those who will cultivate it with their own hands, and not willingly, if they could get possession. They will work, if given the privilege. There is no reason to dispute this proposition.

A great many northern men have undertaken coffee-planting since the war, and, as a rule, failed. Not because negroes would not work for wages, but because their employers did not understand the business, and "would not learn of a nigger." As a general rule, northern men are poor farmers and not planters. As farmers, in Florida, they will succeed. As planters, they will fail. As farm hands, the freedmen will be serviceable, and controllable, working, after their fashion, and for a gang of a hundred, with a gang-boss, or driver, as they have been used to. But as planters, they will be worthless. Of the hundreds of white men who have come to Florida, hoping to get everything ready, Excelsior-like, for their families, and some sixteen months after, with little cash and double wants, found that there was a number of white men in the State, and that they were not wanted. Of these, a little more than a dozen, with whom I am personally acquainted, have succeeded. Of the rest, some have returned to the North, and others are still in the State, but in a condition of poverty which they would not have known at home. Of the dozen who have succeeded, not one has made a fortune, but all have made a good living, and are in a fair way to do more than this. Of the dozen, not one has failed who was not a practical farmer, and who did not work himself. Of the rest, some have failed from the want of capital, some from the want of knowledge, but when I enumerate the servants which each large (gentlemen) is obliged to keep in order to travel there, their surprise will cease. For instance I have at least after or

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Real Estate Sales.

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Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

There was a brisk, active demand for money to-day, and a sensible tightening or stringency again in the market. The banks and brokers are very shy about discounting, especially if the buyer should hint at any modification of the high rates ruling. There is no real scarcity of money, but there is a disposition on the part of holders to let it out only when they get step prices for its use. Yesterday was Good Friday, and the New York stock board and gold rooms being closed, we are without our usual quotations. There seems to be a reaction in that market, as well as in that of our own. Money was reported close at seven per cent. on call loans. It is the general hope, if not belief, that the complexion of the market will soon be more easy and comfortable. Nevertheless, it is idle to indulge in the illusions of hope, or speculate on the financial future. The only way for needy borrowers is to patiently wait for the good time coming.

—Governments have experienced a slight decline. Some outside and private transactions were effected at concessions on former rates.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

United States 6s, 1881, 112; United States 5-20s, '62, 111½; do '64, 109½; do '65, May and November, 109½; do '65, January and July, 107½; do '67, 107½; June 7-30s, 106½; July 7-30s, 106½; 10-40s, 101½; Gold, 138½.

—Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and govern ment securities:

Gold, 138½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111½; do 1864, 109½; do 1865, 109½; U. S. 10-40s, 101½; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107½; do 1867, 107½; June 7-30s, 106½; July 7-30s, 106½; May Compounds 1865, 118½.

—The late decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that the three per cent. certificates are redeemable in greenbacks and not in national bank notes as heretofore, is advantageous to the banks, inasmuch as it adds to the value of their reserve, which is thus made, in consisting of three per cents., equal to legal tender money.

The latest marvel in the New York stock market was the break in Atlantic Mail. The *Evening Post* indulges in some sensible remarks in regard to this fancy. It says:

"What is the matter with Atlantic Mail?" is the question in Wall street to-day, and nobody answers, in Wall street to-day. This stock has fluctuated widely for some years past, having sold in 1866 and 1867 as high as 180 and as low as 90. It was run up to 180 in 1866, and to 130 by the clique that has "managed" it so long, and from that figure it has fallen, not gradually but by successive sudden movements, in which the clique has sold out, and the street has been allowed themselves a spread of 5 per cent. was sold down in ten minutes to 50, and it has since declined to 35, at which figure for a time there was no demand, though there has since been a partial rally.

We cannot pity very deeply those who have suffered by this collapse in the value of a not very reputable "fancy." This stock resembles many others which are for a few months run up or down, from day to day, as they happen to catch "short" or "long," the game they want to pluck. Their action is scandalous, but would become utterly unprofitable to them if it were not for the aid and encouraged by "outsiders." Let the public clearly see that these cliques play with "stocked cards," holding all the trumps against them, and they will cease to be victims of the stuff controlled by them. But if any man will act the fool so far as to buy property without any knowledge whatever of its character or value, he must bear his own loss, and had better be silent.

—The Erie Railroad imbroglio is before the Courts and the Legislature at Albany. When, how or where it will end is uncertain. It would seem that the speculative interest of the street is now running steadily upon the shares of the Western roads, and the Drew-Vanderbilt railroad war is likely to be carried on with even more vigor in striving to obtain possession of some of them leading as connections to the Chicago and the Pacific Railroad. Some of the heavy capitalists who gave their proxies and support to Commodore Vanderbilt in obtaining for him the control of the New York Central have already been making purchases in Toledo and Walash and Fort Wayne. They have discovered that they and Commodore Vanderbilt have made a serious mistake in assuming control of the various Western roads which have their terminus at Toledo. The Michigan Southern, connecting Toledo, Chicago and Detroit and the Toledo and Walash, running from Toledo through Indiana to Quincy and Keokuk, Iowa, and connecting with Chicago over the Fort Wayne Road, could have been obtained at much less outlay of capital than that which the Commodore and his friends have already sunk in Erie, while possession of the control of either Michigan Southern or Toledo and Walash, and Fort Wayne would have made the New York Central the best railroad connection through the route from New York City to Chicago and the far West. This policy, if it had been adopted by the Vanderbilt party, would have rendered this Erie contest unnecessary. The stockholders of these Western stocks throughout the whole of the recent money stringency and the continuous purchases made in them of all the stock that offered, have given no evidence whatever to indicate that the Vanderbilt parties are taking steps to remedy the mistake they have made in permitting these Central Western roads to be under other control than their own. This is the policy which was pursued by the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies, and by which they control the traffic to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The great investment qualities of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Companies is owing to this policy of holding a controlling interest in Western roads.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

BUSINESS—So far as relates to oil, was not very active, buyers being still inclined to hold off. The weather was favorable to-day, and the roads in golden rain some weather for business purposes, in fact we had every variety. Oil City dispatches reported the market dull and inactive, with very little doing. Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls crude, 2 cars on the month @ 50 per barrel. The eastern market was devoid of interest. Philadelphia quotations were: Prime light straw to white 26c; standard white 25@26c; prime straw 24@25c; standard straw 23@24c; crude 21c.

In our own market we have but few sales to notice. REFINED sold in lots from store at 40c. Crude off was held at 25c. The only sale that came under our notice was 1,000 barrels standard white, Philadelphia, last half of October, at 26c ₱ gallon.

ERRATUM—Sales of 60 barrels five on cars, barrel, included, at 45c.

CRUDE OIL—The only sale that came under our notice was 2,000 barrels bulk, first water, at 23c, the purchaser paying $2 ₱ barrel to secure the contract.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 65 bbls refined to Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Farmers' Oil Co., 100 bbls do do
Lyon & Co., 100 bbls do do
Hamilton, Mac'Clay & Co., 200 bbls ref to W P Lyon & Son, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 277 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

We note an advance on white lead, and quote prices as follows:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lbs	13c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lbs	14c
White lead, dry (strictly pure) in kegs	14c
Putty, in bbls	12@13c
Putty Red Lead	12 @13c
Litharge's Red Lead	11 @12c
Litharge	11 @12c
Bronzed Zinc, ground in oil	12 @13c
Bronzed Paints, ground in oil	7@8c
Putty	5 @6c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

The market rules rather quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Copper Bolt inches	36c
Braziers' Copper Sheet	36c
Sheathing, 14 to 16 inches	40c
Copper Bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ₱ cent. off	40c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1868.

The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The weather has been unfavorable for outdoor transactions, still however there was a fair trade done, and the receipts of orders for goods were considerable. We have no change to note in prices. The receipts of leading articles of produce were light, excepting flour, which amounted to 1,964 barrels.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples sold at $4 25@6 25 ₱ barrel, and fair at $4 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—The market is very firm. Choice extra roll commands on arrival. From store, 30@32c, and fair to prime finds a ready sale at 28@30c. Inferior articles are dull and nominal.

EGGS—Within the past few days there has been considerable of an advance, and prices will not likely be lower for another week. Sales reported to-day of 20 bbls choice fresh at 22@23c ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 10 packages reported at 9c ₱ gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—The cold weather in many places is reported as having materially injured the fruit crop, and has caused more firmness in the dry fruit market. We quote dried apples at 7½@8c, and peaches at 18@19c ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market active, firm, and tendency still further to advance. We quote as follows: Plain S. C. hams 18½c; canvassed S. C. hams, 19½c; shoulders 13½c; rib sides, 15½c; clear sides 17½c; dried beef 22½c; canvassed do, 23½c; and lard 17½ to 17¾c ₱ lb. An advance of ¼c ₱ lb will be noticed in the above on shoulders, lard and rib and clear sides since our last report.

LARD OIL—Market active and higher; sales of No. 1, extra were made at $1 40, and No. 2 at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—We have reported sales of 10 bxs Goshen at 18c, and 15 bxs Western Reserve at 16@15c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—We have reported sales of 20 bbls Peachblows at $3 25@3 50, and 10 bbls Rockays at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl. Jersey sweet potatoes sold at $7 50@8 ₱ bbl. Jersey sweet potatoes sold at $7 50@8 ₱ bbl. Nansemonds at $7 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Never sees finds a dull market. Sales reported at $1 30@1 75 ₱ bush. Timothy seed is not much better in demand, and may be quoted nominally at $2 75 ₱ bush, and flax seed at $2 30@2 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—At the city scales a few loads of loose timothy hay sold at prices ranging from $20@28 ₱ ton, and on the wharf timothy hay sold at $23 ₱ ton.

BRAN—We note sales of 150 bags, in store per steamer Mary Davage, delivered on wharf, at $1 80 ₱ hundred.

GRAIN—Oats are reported active and in demand, with very large sales from the bank at 74@75c ₱ bush. From store we quote oats at 80@85 ₱ bush. Sales reported of 1,400 bush shelled corn to arrive at 90c. From store and elevator we quote shelled corn at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush. On the wharf it is held at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush. Rye delivered is selling at $1 40 and on the wharf at $1 75 ₱ bush. Barley is scarce and selling readily at $2 50 ₱ bush. We quote wheat at $2 50@2 60 for No. 2 and $2 70@2 80 for red winter and $2 80 for white wheat ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market continues very active for choice and reliable brands. Medium brands are but little called for. We quote as follows: Superfine at $7 50@8 00; spring at $7 75@8 25 and medium brands at $6 50@7 00. Rye flour sells at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

The market for raw irons has been quite inactive during the past week. Several causes conspired to effect this result, and the chief among them was extreme stringency of the money market, inducing increased caution on the part of the consumers. Although each report in the morning papers of the week indicated that the "tightness" would be relieved before night, the aggregate of sales was less perhaps than during any previous week for a month past.

Stocks however, do not seem to augmulate. Good sales of manufactured pig irons are freely held, but inferior grades are less firm, and to effect sales of magnificent concessions would be required on rates current a fortnight since.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons open grey, deliverable at fur	$36 00—4 mos
200 tons do at furnace	35 00—4 mos
200 tons medium, to arrive	30 00—SIGHT
200 tons medium, to arrive	30 00—SIGHT
200 tons medium, deliverable at furnace	35 00—4 mos
200 tons medium, deliverable at furnace	35 00—4 mos
200 tons inferior, deliverable at furnace	30 00—cash
200 tons inferior, deliverable at furnace	30 00—cash
200 tons inferior, deliverable at furnace	30 00—4 mos
200 tons inferior, deliverable at furnace	30 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

50 tons extra No. 1 forge	$40—4 mos
100 tons extra No. 1 foundry, H. R.	46—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry, H. R.	45—time
100 tons No. 1 foundry	45—time
100 tons No. 1 foundry	44—time
Hanging Rock	44—cash

Anthracite.

100 tons open grey, grey forge	$30—4 mos
100 tons grey, grey forge	31—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	41—4 mos
100 tons mottled	39—4 mos
100 tons mottled	39—4 mos

Blooms.

100 tons Juniata, No. 1 blooms	$90—4 mos
100 tons Juniata, No. 1 blooms	90—4 mos
50 tons Cardale, second quality	70—4 mos
50 tons Charcoal	90—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

The market rules steady and firm with an increase in the number and size of orders. The product of the Rolling Mill establishments in this city are all running, is taken off nearly as fast as turned out. Nails are in active demand, with orders nearly up to the supply. Large shipments of both irons and nails are being made to the river points on the Ohio and Mississippi. We quote the card rates as follows:

1868.

Common Bar iron	3½@ 4c
Horse Shoe	6c
Heavy Band	4½@ 5c
Light Band	5½@ 6c
Round and Square	4½@ 5c
Nail Rod	5½@ 6c
Half Oval and Half Round	5½@ 6c
Scroll	5½@ 6c
Tank Iron	5½@ 6c

All sheets over 20 in. wide, 3c ₱ extra.

No. 1, 16 inches, notched and countersunk	6½	6c
No. 1, 16, 18, 20 and 22 lbs to the yard	5½	5½c
No. 1, 24 lbs to the yard	5	5c
Cut Screen Iron	5½	6c

Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	Assorts.	Chain'l	Juniata.
" 18 to 20	7¼	7¼	7½
" 22 to 24	7¼	7¼	7½
" 25 to 26	7¼	7¼	7½

All sheets over 26 in. wide, 3c ₱ extra.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$ 00
8d and 9d " "	5 25
6d and 7d " "	5 75
4d and 5d " "	6 25
3d " "	6 75
2d " "	7 50
Spikes " "	9 50
Clinch " "	9 50
Finishing " "	9 50
Barrel Nails—¾ in.	$ 00; 1 in. $ 00; 1¼ in. $ 75; 1½ in. $ 00; 2 in. $ 00; 2½ in. $ 75.
Tobacco Nails—Above common.	
Finishing Nails—1 ₱ above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¼ $ 00; 1½ $ 00.	

Nails—12½ cents ₱ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, or cash less 1 per cent. discount on note of ten days. No discount on note of ten amount than $50.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

The business doing is very moderate, and prices are to some degree nominal. The following are the rates at which we hear of our largest manufacturers selling:

Best quality refined tool steel	18c
Machinery steel	14c
Cast plow steel	12c
German spring steel	12c
Mitered spring steel	10@12c
Cast plow steel	10c
German plow steel	10c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

As yet there has been but little lumber received from the pine regions of the Allegheny river—so little that prices are entirely nominal, and not quotable. Several large rafts have passed down to ports below. The low gorges in the streams where the lumber was rafted prevented them from getting out on the spring freshets, and they are now high and dry, having left high and dry that will have to be rerafted before coming to market. The quantity of lumber rafted the past winter is large, nearly if not fully up to last season. From yards business is moderately active with but few changes to be noted.

We quote yard prices as follows:

ENPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	45 00
Third Common	35 00
Sheeting	25 00
Strips, 4 inch and bounding	15 00@18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	80 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	60 00
Siding	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited and weatherboarding	35 00
Half inch patent planed	25 00
Half inch rough boarding	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	34 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	—
Lath	4 50

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

Trade is only moderately active, falling considerably behind the usual spring business. Prices are unchanged and are as follows:

IC 10x14	$14 00
IX 10x14	16 50
XX 10x14	20 75
IC 12x12	14 00
IX 12x12	17 00
XX 12x12	20 75
IX 14x20	17 50
XX 14x20	22 00
Coquille 14x20	13 25
IC, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Charcoal Iron	7 50
Fig Tin, ₱ lb	30@33c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

The cracker market for the past few weeks has ruled fairly active. There has been a large demand for all kinds of Crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for a month past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	10
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	12
Soda "	11	Milk Biscuit	11
Oyster "	10	Ginger Snaps	11
Water "	10	Pilot Bread	10@11
Butter "	12	Cracker Meal	10
Sugar "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	10	Sugar Nuts	20
Dyspepsia "	12	Tea Cakes Assorted	16
Jumbles	20	French Crackers	35

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.

The demand for window glass is fair for the season, and with small stocks manufacturers are firm at previously quoted rates. Small sales at 40@45 per cent off list. Extreme quotations by car load for largest lots 50@55 per cent off list.

We give below the uniform city list:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 00	$ 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 11 by 18		7 50
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
17 by 22 to 17 by 28		10 50
21 by 26 to 24 by 30		12 00
25 by 30 to 24 by 36		15 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 40		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 42		14 00
26 by 36 to 32 by 48		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to the bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

REMOVAL.
I HAVE REMOVED MY
Banking and Exchange Office
TO THE CORNER OF
FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Rooms formerly occupied by the National Bank of Commerce.
PH. R. MERTZ.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 138½@138¾.

NEW YORK, April 10—P. M.

Good Friday was generally observed as a holiday in financial circles.

MONEY.

Steady at 7 per cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 109¾@109⅝ for prime bills.

GOLD.

The exchange was closed. There was some little business outside, opening at 138¾, and declining to 138¾, and closing at 138¾@138¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Unchanged, with a moderate business over counters at yesterday's rates.

STOCKS

The stock exchange was closed. There was some business in steamship shares. Pacific opened at 86, declined to 85, and closed at 85@85¾; Atlantic Mail opened at 28, and the bidding quotation advanced to 31 without bringing out any stock. The railroad market was weak and little doing except in Erie and Central. New York Central 120¼@120¾; Erie 70½@70¾; Reading 93¼@93¾; Rock Island 94½; northwestern preferred 70½@75½.

It is believed Hunnewell & Co. will be able to adjust their difficulties at an early day without loss to any one. The report that the Third Avenue Savings Bank was heavily a sufferer from Atlantic Mail is untrue.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $2,220,039; payments $2,220,100; balance $101,318,495.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1868.

FLOUR—Quiet; sales of spring extras at $8 50@10 00 for low grade to choice.

WHEAT—Dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 04, and No. 2 at $1 95@$1 96¼, closing steady at $1 87 for No. 2.

CORN—More active and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 1 at 82@83½c; No. 2 at 78½@79½c; new at 76¾@77½c; rejected at 72@73½c, closing at 77@77½c for new.

OATS—More active and a shade easier; sales at 57½@58c for regular, closing at 58½@59c.

RYE—More active; sales at $1 50@1 62 for No. 1, and $1 30@1 35 for No. 2 in store.

BARLEY—Sample lots wanted; sales at $2 30@2 50.

PROVISIONS—In mess pork little is doing and nominally lower at $26 offered, and $26 50 asked. Lard steady; sales of country and city steam at 17c. Several pickled hams firmer; sales at 15½@16c. Bulk meats held firmly.

LIVE HOGS—Active and steady; sales at $7 90@8 25 for common to good.

CATTLE—Quiet; sales at $7@7 62½ for medium to fair grades, and $7 75@8 60 for good to choice lots.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton rather more steady, with a moderate business; sales 3,000 bales at 29½@ 29¾c for middling uplands. Flour 5@10c better, with fairly active buying; sales 10,000 bbls at $8 90@9 30 for superfine State and Western, $9 35@9 70 for extra State, $9 20@10 80 for extra Western, $9 50@ 10 80 for extra Ohio, $9 75@12 75 for round hoop Ohio, $10 25@11 00 for extra St. Louis, $12 00@ 14 00 for extra do, closing quiet. Canadian flour dull; sales 60 sacks at $10 50@14 00. Rye flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $7 25@7 75. Corn meal quiet; sales 100 bbls city at $5 75. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 26,000 bush; sales 60,000 bush, including choice spring at $2 80@2 85; No 2 spring at $2 75@2 78 store and delivered; the latter price an extreme; $2 87 for No. 1 Chicago spring, and $2 90@2 95 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Oats 2@3c better; sales 70,000 bush at 80@82c for unsound; 83@84c for sound Western; 84@85c for white western and southern. Receipts of corn 21,000 bush; sales 50,000 bush at 98@99c for new mixed western; $1 00@1 01 for old do in store; $1 15@1 16 for white western and southern. Corn steady. Beef quiet. Pork dull and firmer; sales 200 bbls at $25 75@26 for old mess, $26 50@26 75 for new do, $25 50@25 75 for prime mess, and $20 00@22 00 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $31 00@37 00. Cut meats dull; sales 200 pkgs at 15@16c for pickled bellies, 12c for pickled shoulders, 14½@15c for pickled hams. Bacon firm and quiet; sales 80 boxes Cumberland cut at 18½c, the latter an extreme; 100 bxs do at 18½c, the latter an extreme; 200 bxs do at 17½c. Butter firm and quiet; sales 100 bbls at 30@35c for Ohio, and 36@38c for State. Cheese steady and quiet at 12@ 13c for old, and 16@17c for new. Lard unchanged.

LATER—Flour closed quiet without material change. Wheat quiet and firm for prime; very dull and heavy for common. Corn 1@2c better, and wheat quiet and steady. Rye closed dull at $1 88@ 1 90. Barley quiet and firm at $2 30@2 50. Pork steady. Corn moderately active and firm at $1 00@1 02 for mixed western, and $1 00@1 01 for white western. Oats 1@2c better. Pork quiet and firm at $26 00@26 12½ for new mess, cash and regular, and $27 12½@27 37½ for seller May. Beef lard quiet and firm at 17½c for Cumberland. Lard dull at 16¾@16¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. Eggs dull at 22c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour in moderate demand at $8 50@9 50 for family. Wheat in better demand; sales of 2,000 bush No. 1 @ $2 ; and prime dull but closed firmer and in demand at $2 85 for car; sales of 1,000 bush No. 2 at $2 75@2 80; and 500 bush for No. 1, Rye firm at $1 95, nearly nominal. Corn in good demand and firmer; sales of 5,000 bush good ordered at $97, but not offered freely at this figure; sales to-day at 96c for shelled, and 93c offered in any extent below 97c. Oats firm and in good demand for local trade. There is an active demand for bulk shoulders and sides, and for hams, but at the close 12½@13c were asked. Bacon steady and in good demand. Lard in good request, but as there has been but little to offer; shoulders 13½c; sides 17½c; hams 18½@19c for sugar-cured. There is a good demand for sugar-cured hams at 18½@19c. Lot to arrive at 18½c. Butter unchanged and quiet; supply light; fresh higher, and in good demand at 30@32c for choice. Eggs in supply and dull at 19@20c. Hay dull at $12@14 on arrival. Whisky dull at $2 00@2 01. Potatoes very dull at $3@3 50 on arrival ₱ bbl; $1 20 ₱ bush. Nothing doing in seed, but much demand.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Tobacco unchanged with a fair demand. Cotton held at 28½@29c. Flour quiet with a fair inquiry; sales of medium grades at $7 90@8 90; extra at $9 00@9 50; XX at $10 00@11 00; XXX at $11 50@12 00; red winter at $9 00@9 25; white at $9 75@9 75; spring stronger at $8 00@8 15. Corn in good demand and strong at 90@90½c for mixed. Oats steady and firmer for white; the latter for very choice. Oats weak at 70@72c. Rye firm and in fair demand at $1 50@1 60. Barley unchanged at $2 00@2 05. Provisions active and easier; pork $27 50@27 75, cash; $27 50 seller May. Bulk meats in fair demand and lower; sales of 100,000 lbs at 15c for clear rib, 17c for clear sides, 17½@17¾c for sugar-cured hams. Bacon dull and lower; sales of 100,000 lbs at 17c for clear rib and clear sides, 17½@18c for sugar-cured hams. Lard dull and lower at 16c for prime steam, and 17½@18c for kegs. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Weather cloudy with rain and hail, indicating up. No rain to-day, but still cold.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—Flour market steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; XX red winter at $1 90@2 10; XX white at $2 00@2 30. Wheat active and declining; sales of 20,000 bush of winter reported on private terms; No. 1 red nominally at $2 00@2 05; amber do and white do, nominal; no sales of No. 2 or rejected; round lots would not command over 90c for No. 2 and 80c for rejected. Demand light. Corn in active demand at 76c for No. 1 afloat. Nothing doing. Barley inactive. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude 23c; refined 50c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard in demand at 17c; crude 8½@8¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton—nothing doing; receipts 1,000 bales; exports 122 bales; stock 2,000 bales; sales 500 bales; prime 28½@28¾c; strict middling 28c; good middling 27½c; middling 27c; low middling 26½c; clear ribs 16c; clear rib 16c. Lard 18@19c. Corn 85@90c for new. Oats 70@75c. Bran $1 12½@1 25. Hay $18@17. Bran $34. Butter 30c. Eggs 20@22c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Crude petroleum 15½ @16c; sales 4,000 bbls in bulk at 11¼@12½c; refined 25c for export; 50c for home use. Flour dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls at $8 50@8 75 for extra family, and $9 25@10 25 for fancy lots. Rye flour dull at $6 50@6 75 for prime. Corn meal quiet; sales 100 bbls city at $5 75. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 3,000 bush; sales 5,000 bush at $2 80@2 85 for Pennsylvania red, and $2 90@2 95 for amber. Rye dull and nominal at $1 90. Corn dull; sales 5,000 bush at 98@99c for yellow, and 95@96c for mixed. Oats dull; sales 3,000 bush at 80@82c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard firmer at 17c. Butter firmer and in good demand at 30@35c for choice. Cheese steady and quiet at 12@13c for old, and 16@17c for new. Eggs dull and unchanged.

LATER—Flour closed quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm for prime; very dull and heavy for common. Corn 1@2c better and quiet. Oats quiet and steady. Rye closed dull at $1 88@ 1 90. Provisions quiet and firm at the close. Lard steady; sales at 17c. Whisky dull at $2 00@2 01 in store. Corn moderately active and firm at $1 00@1 02 for mixed western, and $1 00@1 01 for white western. Oats 1@2c better. Pork quiet and firm at $27 12½@27 37½ for seller May. Beef lard quiet and firm at 17½c for Cumberland. Lard dull at 16¾@16¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. Eggs dull at 22c.

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